

NEW DESCRIPTIONS

A NEW SPECIES OF *ASYNAPTA* LOEW (DIPTERA: CECIDOMYIIDAE: PORRICONDYLINEAE) FROM AURANGABAD, INDIA¹

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(With twelve text-figures)

Asynapta aurangabadensis sp. nov.

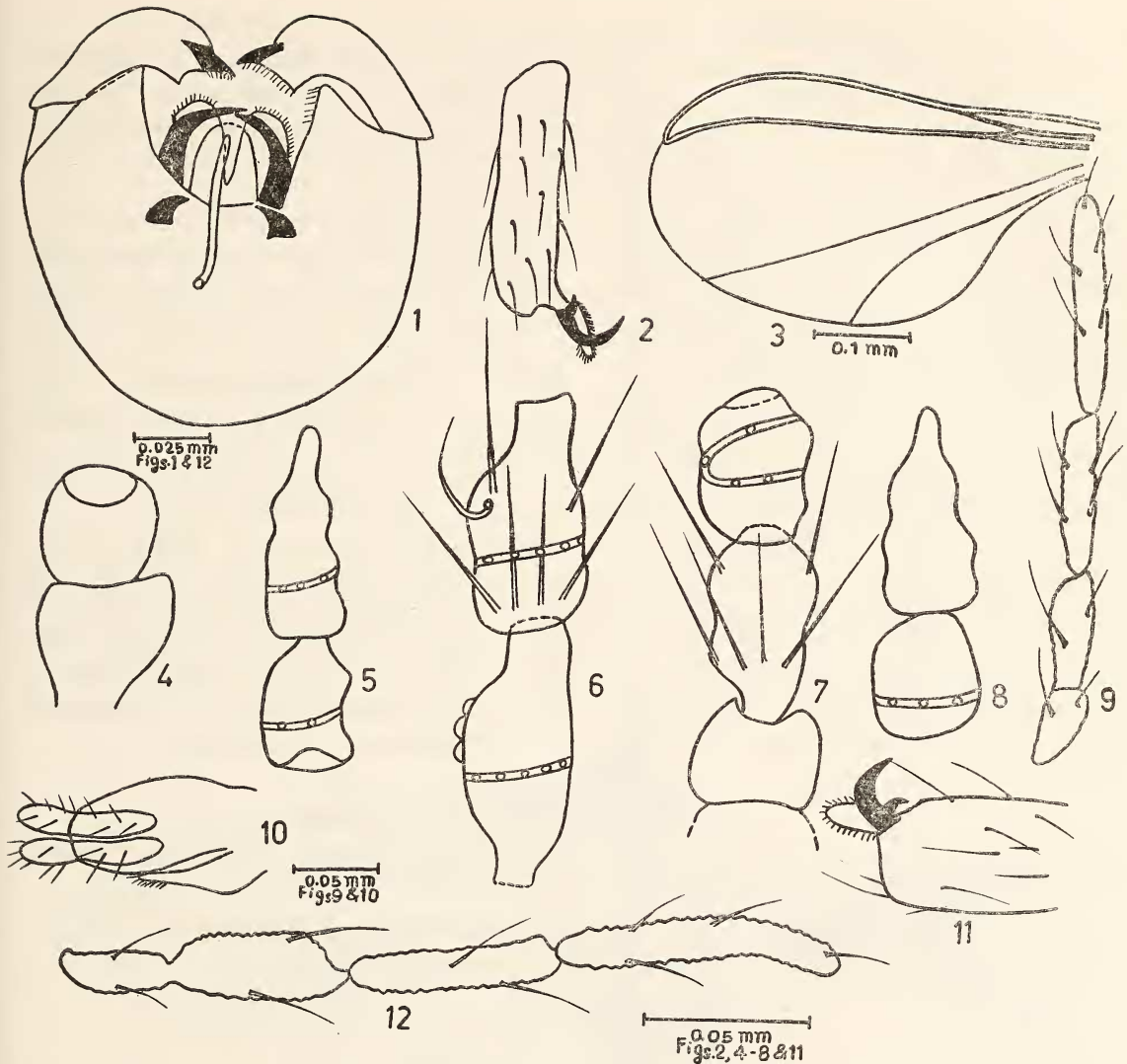
(Figs. 1-12)

MALE: Body 1.28 mm long. Eyes confluent above. *Palpus*: quadriarticulate, long, light-straw, sparsely setose, densely hairy with wrinkled surface; first segment (17:7) cylindrical, length $2.42 \times$ its maximum thickness; second segment (25:9) cylindrical, $1.47 \times$ longer than first, length $2.77 \times$ its maximum thickness; third segment (33:7), $1.32 \times$ longer than second, length $4.71 \times$ its maximum thickness; fourth segment (44:6) cylindrical, longest of all, length $7.33 \times$ its maximum thickness. *Antenna*: Shorter than body with 2 + 14 cylindrical segments, enlargements with low circumfila and two whorls of long setae, stems short; scape (15:15) cup-shaped; pedicel (15:12) sub-globose; third segment (32) longer than and not confluent with fourth, basal stem (3:7); enlargement (22:13) a little less than 0.70 the length of the segment and nearly $1.70 \times$ its maximum thickness; stem (7:7) 0.31 the length of the enlargement and as long as thick; fourth segment (29) with enlargement (20:13) 0.69 the length of the segment and a little less than $1.54 \times$ its maximum thickness, stem (9:7) 0.45 the length of the enlargement and $1.28 \times$ its maximum thickness; fifth segment

(29) similar to the fourth; distal segments becoming shorter; penultimate segment (15) shortest of all, enlargement (13:10) 0.86 the length of the segment and $1.30 \times$ its maximum thickness, stem (2:2) very short, 0.15 the length of the enlargement and as long as thick; terminal segment (25), enlargement (19:10) 0.76 the length of the segment and $1.90 \times$ its maximum thickness, stem (6:4) in the form of an apical nipple-like prolongation, 0.32 the length of the enlargement and $1.50 \times$ its maximum thickness. *Wing*: (58:29) hyaline, $2.00 \times$ as long as broad, vein *R5* curved, reaching wing margin a little beyond apex, vein *M1+2* complete, vein *Cu* simple. *Legs*: Long, moderately hairy, metatarsus (5) shorter than terminal tarsal segment (10); second tarsal segment (35) longest of all, shorter than the following segments combined together (40); claw evenly curved, dentate on all legs; empodium as long as claw (7:7). Abdomen narrow and recurved terminally. *Genitalia*: Yellowish-brown, sparsely setose, basal clasp segment (56:28) cylindrical, length $2.00 \times$ its maximum thickness; terminal clasp segment (30:11) slender, broadest subapically, ending in a strong tooth, lower margin fringed with short setae, a little less than half the length of the basal clasp segment and $2.72 \times$ its maximum thickness; dorsal plate (20:20) deeply bifid, densely hairy, lobes rounded apically, longer than subdorsal plate; later (31:11) entire, broadly rounded apically, slightly lon-

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Figs. 1-12. *Asynapta aurangabadensis* sp. nov.

1. Genitalia ♂; 2. Claw ♂; 3. Wing ♂; 4. Scape & pedicel ♂; 5. Terminal two antennal segments ♂; 6. Third & fourth antennal segments ♂; 7. Pedicel, third & fourth antennal segments ♀; 8. Terminal two antennal segments ♀; 9. Palpus ♀; 10. Ovipositor ♀; 11. Claw ♀; 12. Palpus ♂.

ger than broad; aedeagus (30:2) rod-like, reaching upto subdorsal plate, length $15.00 \times$ its maximum thickness; two pairs of claspette in the form of curved spines, encircling dorsal & subdorsal plates; basal one short, mode-

rately sclerotized, apical longer and weakly sclerotized.

FEMALE: Body 2.55 mm long including ovipositor. *Palpus* as in male. *Antenna* shorter than body, with 2 + 14 sessile, cylindrical seg-

ments, constricted in the middle, with low circumfila and two whorls of long setae; scape not clear in preparation, pedicel (14:15) subglobose; third segment (23) not confluent with and longer than fourth, with a small basal prolongation (3:6), enlargement (20:12) $1.66 \times$ its maximum thickness; fourth segment (17:12) $1.41 \times$ its maximum thickness; fifth segment (16:11) shorter and thinner than fourth, length $1.45 \times$ its maximum thickness; distal segments gradually decreasing in size; penultimate segment (12:11); terminal segment (25:10) longest of all, with apical nipple-like prolongation, length $2.50 \times$ its maximum thickness. Wing, legs, claw and abdomen as in male. *Ovipositor*: lamellate, basal lamellae (28:8) oblong, $3.50 \times$ as long as broad, terminal lamellae (14:6) oval, setose, half the length of basal and $2.33 \times$ as long as broad, ventral lamella short.

Holotype: ♂ at light, Khadkeshwar, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India, R. M. Sharma coll. Dated 6.vii.1976. Dissected and mounted on

slide.

Allotype: ♀ and *Paratypes*, 2 ♀♀ dissected and mounted on slides, data as in Holotype. All types are deposited in the collections of Zoological Survey of India, Pune for the time being.

Remarks: This species closely resembles *A. indica* (Grover) but can be readily distinguished from it in the following set of characters: i) different number and proportions of the antennal segments; ii) basal clasp segment without apical lobe; iii) subdorsal plate being entire; iv) simple claspette and v) straight aedeagus.

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REFERENCE

- GROVER, P. (1964): Studies on Indian gall-midges six new species of Indian Porricondyliini. *Marcellia* XI (Cecidomyiidae: Diptera). Two new genera and 31(3): 189-229.

ON A NEW CYPRINID FISH OF THE GENUS *DANIO* HAMILTON (PISCES: CYPRINIDAE) FROM MANIPUR, INDIA¹

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(With a text-figure)

A new cyprinid fish of the genus *Danio* Hamilton collected from Manipur, India is being described and illustrated under the name *Danio manipurensis* in this paper. It is closely related to *Danio naganensis* Chaudhuri (1912) from Naga Hills, Nagaland from which it differs in lateral line scale, predorsal scales and dorsal fin rays counts and body depth and eye diameter.

INTRODUCTION

The cyprinid fishes of the genus *Danio* Hamilton are distributed throughout the Indian

subcontinent, Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and China. Day (1889) recorded 10 species and Jayaram (1981) enumerated 17 species belonging to the genus *Danio* from the Indian subcontinent. Barman (1983, 1984a, 1984b, 1985) discovered four new species

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